



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/767,446	01/29/2004	Deborah Lewandowski Barclay	LUC-455/Barclay 7-52-6-7-	6451
47382	7590	08/10/2007	EXAMINER	
PATTI , HEWITT & AREZINA LLC ONE NORTH LASALLE STREET 44TH FLOOR CHICAGO, IL 60602			HUYNH, CHUCK	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2617		
		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
		08/10/2007	PAPER	

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/767,446	BARCLAY ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	Chuck Huynh	2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 July 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-9 and 12-22 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-9, and 12-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)          | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

Art Unit: 2617

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. The Art Unit location of your application in the USPTO has changed. To aid in correlating any papers for this application, all further correspondence regarding this application should be directed to Art Unit 2617.

#### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 7/23/2007 has been entered.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-9 and 12-22 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

Art Unit: 2617

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

**2. Claims 1-4, 6-9, 12, 13, and 15, 16, and 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harrison et al. (US 6418216; hereinafter Harrison) in view of Chow et al. (US 6470179; hereinafter Chow) in further view of Lantto (US 5867784).**

Regarding claim 1, Harrison discloses an apparatus, comprising:

a switching component that performs a barge-in that allows a first user of a priority communication device (priority-having authentication code: Col 6, lines 15-16) to communicate with a second user of a mobile communication device that is engaged in a pre-existing active call (Col 5, lines 48-59; Figs. 1 and 2); and

wherein the mobile switching component employs the special handling type to perform the barge-in (using an authorization code to perform barge-in: Col 6, lines 13-17).

Harrison discloses all the barge-in process in the particulars of the claim except for a mobile switching component, and

wherein the mobile switching component receives a call request from the priority communication device that comprises an integrated services digital network user part (ISUP) initial address message (IAM); and

wherein the initial address message comprises an operator service information parameter with a special handling type value that comprises an authorization code;

wherein the mobile switching component employs the special handling type to perform the barge-in.

However, Chow does disclose the limitations of wherein the mobile switching component receives a call request from the priority communication device that comprises an integrated services digital network user part (ISUP) initial address message (IAM) (Col 17, line 53 – Col 18, line 3); and

Even though ISUP IAM is well known in the art, Harrison in view of Chow does not distinctively disclose wherein the initial address message comprises an operator service information parameter with a special handling type value that comprises an authorization code.

Even though it is known in the art and also disclosed by Lannto (Col 5, lines 13-25) that the ISUP IAM can contain various parameters such as a network code, or in this case in combination with Harrison an authorization code (Harrison: Col 6, lines 15-16) to complete the barge-in.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of invention to incorporate Lannto's disclosure of various IAM parameters to contain a authorization code disclosed in Harrison to perform a call setup.

Regarding claims 2, Harrison discloses the apparatus of claim 1, wherein the mobile switching component communicates one or more indications (waiting tones) of the barge-in to the second user of the mobile communication device (Col 5, lines 48-59).

Regarding claim 3, Harrison discloses the apparatus of claim 2, wherein the one or more indications comprise one or more in-band indications of the barge-in, wherein the mobile switching component cooperates with the mobile communication device to communicate the one or more in-band indications (voice channel or audio waiting tone) of the barge-in to the second user of the mobile communication device (Col 8, lines 1-6).

Regarding claim 4, Harrison discloses the apparatus of claim 2, wherein the one or more indications comprise one or more out-of-band indications of the barge-in, wherein the mobile switching component cooperates with the mobile communication device to communicate the one or more out-of- band indications (data channel/messages) of the barge-in to the second user of the mobile communication device (Col 11, lines 24-36).

Regarding claim 6, Harrison discloses the apparatus of claim 1, wherein the preexisting active call comprises a preexisting active call between the mobile communication device and one or more additional communication devices (Col 5, lines 48-59);

wherein the mobile switching component performs the barge-in to allow the first user to participate in the preexisting active call between the mobile communication

Art Unit: 2617

device and the one or more additional communication devices (conference call) (Col 8, lines 1-6).

Regarding claim 7, Harrison discloses the apparatus of claim 6, wherein the mobile switching component communicates one or more indications of the barge-in to the one or more additional communication devices (Col 8, lines 1-6).

Regarding claim 8, Harrison discloses the apparatus of claim 6, wherein the mobile switching component communicates one or more indications of the barge-in to the mobile communication device and the one or more additional communication devices (Col 8, lines 1-6).

Regarding claims 9, Harrison discloses the apparatus of claim 6, wherein the mobile switching component places one or more of the one or more additional communication devices on hold for a duration of the barge-in (Col 6, lines 36-37; Col 8, lines 9-12).

Regarding claim 12, Harrison discloses the apparatus of claim 1, wherein the mobile switching component employs one or more priority user designations from the second user to perform a determination that the first user is a priority user (this is done

Art Unit: 2617

with a password) (if the caller knows the password, then the caller is of priority) (Col 7, lines 56-67);

wherein upon the determination that the first user is a priority user, the mobile switching component performs the barge-in to allow the priority user to communicate with the second user (Col 7, lines 56 – Col 8, lines 1-6).

Regarding claim 13, Harrison discloses the apparatus of claim 1 , wherein the mobile switching component receives a request to perform the barge-in from an operator that acts on behalf of the first user (Col 1, lines 6-35);

wherein the mobile switching component employs the request to perform the barge-in to allow the first user to communicate with the second user (Col 7, lines 65 – Col 8, lines 1-6).

Regarding claim 15, Harrison discloses a method, comprising the step of: receiving a call request from a first user (Col 5, lines 48-50); and performing, by a mobile switching component, a barge-in through employment of the special handling type value (the application of barge-in service Col 5, line 53) that allows a first user to communicate with a second user that is engaged in a preexisting active call (Col 5, lines 47-59).

Harrison discloses all the barge-in process in the particulars of the claim except for a mobile device, and

wherein the mobile switching component receives a call request from the priority communication device that comprises an integrated services digital network user part (ISUP) initial address message (IAM); and

wherein the initial address message comprises an operator service information parameter with a special handling type value that comprises an authorization code;

wherein the mobile switching component employs the special handling type to perform the barge-in.

However, Chow does disclose telephones being mobile devices the limitations of wherein the mobile switching component receives a call request from the priority communication device that comprises an integrated services digital network user part (ISUP) initial address message (IAM) (Col 17, line 53 – Col 18, line 3); and

Even though ISUP IAM is well known in the art, Harrison in view of Chow does not distinctively disclose wherein the initial address message comprises an operator service information parameter with a special handling type value that comprises an authorization code.

Even though it is known in the art and also disclosed by Lannto (Col 5, lines 13-25) that the ISUP IAM can contain various parameters such as a network code, or in this case in combination with Harrison an authorization code (Harrison: Col 6, lines 15-16) to complete the barge-in.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of invention to incorporate Lannto's disclosure of various IAM parameters to contain a authorization code disclosed in Harrison to perform a call setup.

Regarding claim 16, Harrison discloses the method of claim 15, wherein the step of performing the barge-in that allows the first user to communicate with the second user of the mobile communication device that is engaged in the preexisting active call comprises the steps of:

determining that the first user is a priority user (if the caller knows the password, then the caller is of priority) (Col 7, lines 56-67); and

bridging a call leg of the priority user with a call leg of the second user (Abstract; Col 6, lines 51-60).

Regarding claim 18, Harrison discloses the method of claim 15, further comprising the step of:

communicating one or more indications of the barge-in to the mobile communication device (Col 5, lines 48-59).

Regarding claim 19, Harrison discloses the method of claim 15, wherein the preexisting active call comprises a preexisting active call between the mobile communication device and one or more additional communication devices, the method further comprising the step of:

placing one or more of the one or more additional communication devices on hold for a duration of the barge-in (Col 6, lines 36-37; Col 8, lines 9-12).

Regarding claim 20, Harrison discloses an article comprising:

one or more computer-readable signal-bearing media (data storage within the telephone system apparatus to store data for use in verification process Col 1, lines 44+, Col 7, lines 56+); and

means in one or more media for receiving a call request from a first user (Col 5, lines 48-50); and

means in the one or more media for performing, by a mobile switching component, a barge-in through employment of the special handling type (the application of barge-in service Col 5, line 53) to allow the first user to participate in a preexisting active call with a second user of a mobile communication device (Col 5, lines 47-59).

Harrison discloses all the barge-in process in the particulars of the claim except for a mobile device, and

wherein the mobile switching component receives a call request from the priority communication device that comprises an integrated services digital network user part (ISUP) initial address message (IAM); and

wherein the initial address message comprises an operator service information parameter with a special handling type value that comprises an authorization code;

wherein the mobile switching component employs the special handling type to perform the barge-in.

However, Chow does disclose telephones being mobile devices and the limitations of

wherein the mobile switching component receives a call request from the priority communication device that comprises an integrated services digital network user part (ISUP) initial address message (IAM) (Col 17, line 53 – Col 18, line 3); and

Even though ISUP IAM is well known in the art, Harrison in view of Chow does not distinctively disclose wherein the initial address message comprises an operator service information parameter with a special handling type value that comprises an authorization code.

Even though it is known in the art and also disclosed by Lannto (Col 5, lines 13-25) that the ISUP IAM can contain various parameters such as a network code, or in this case in combination with Harrison an authorization code (Harrison: Col 6, lines 15-16) to complete the barge-in.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of invention to incorporate Lannto's disclosure of various IAM parameters to contain a authorization code disclosed in Harrison to perform a call setup.

**3. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harrison et al. (US 6418216; hereinafter Harrison) in view of Chow et al. (US 6470179; hereinafter Chow) in further view of Lantto (US 5867784) in further view of Bales et al (US 5590127; hereinafter Bales).**

Regarding claim 5, Harrison discloses the apparatus of claim 2, wherein the one or more indications comprise an entry indication and an exit indication, wherein the mobile switching component cooperates with the mobile communication device to communicate the entry indication to the second user upon a start of the barge-in (Col 8, lines 1-6).

Even though Harrison discloses all the particulars of the claim, Harrison in view of in view of Chow further in view of Lantto does not disclose wherein the mobile switching component cooperates with the mobile communication device to communicate the exit indication to the second user of the mobile communication device upon an end of the barge-in.

However, Bales does disclose sending a notification message to users, informing of the end of call conference. At the start of the barge-in the users were in a conference call state and when a particular terminal is not in the conference state, hence the end of the barge-in, other users are notified (Col 20, lines 48-65).

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of invention to incorporate Bales' disclosure to provide better of conference communication state and to keep users informed of the communication status.

**3. Claims 14, 17, 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harrison et al. (US 6418216; hereinafter Harrison) in view of Chow et al. (US 6470179; hereinafter Chow) in further view of Lantto (US 5867784) in further view of Vishwanathan et al. (US 2003/0017836).**

Regarding claim 14, Vishwanathan discloses the apparatus of claim 1, wherein the mobile switching component (Fig. 1) comprises:

a home mobile switching center for the mobile communication device, wherein the home mobile switching center receives a request for the barge-in (Page 1, [0005]; Page 6, [0071]), the apparatus further comprising:

a visited mobile switching center for the mobile communication device (Page 1, [0005]);

wherein the home mobile switching center identifies the visited mobile switching center through employment of the home location register (Fig. 1); wherein the home mobile switching center and the visited mobile switching center cooperate to perform the barge-in to allow the first user to participate in the preexisting active call with the second user of the mobile communication device (Page 6, [0071]).

Regarding claim 17, Harrison discloses the method of claim 16, further comprising the step of:

wherein the step of bridging the call leg of the priority user with the call leg of the second user (Col 6, lines 51-60) comprises the step of:

cooperating with a switch to bridge the call leg of the priority user with the call leg of the second user (Col 7, lines 65 – Col 8, lines 1-12).

Harrison discloses all the particulars of the claim except a switch being a visited mobile switching center; and

identifying a visited mobile switching center that is synchronized with the mobile communication device through employment of a home location register;

However, Vishwanathan dose disclose a switch being a visited mobile switching center (Fig. 1) and identifying a visited mobile switching center that is synchronized with the mobile communication device through employment of a home location register (Fig. 1);

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of invention to incorporate Vishwanathan's disclosure to expand the system to a mobile network and provide communication for mobile users.

Regarding claim 21, Harrison discloses the method of claim 15, wherein the step of performing the barge-in through employment of the mobile switching component that allows the first user to communicate with the second user of the mobile communication device that is engaged in the preexisting active call comprises the steps of:

determining a mobile identification number of the mobile communication device (Col 1, lines 37-67);

requesting from a home location register a location of and/or route to the mobile communication device through employment of the mobile identification number (Col 1, lines 37-67; Col 2, lines 19-32);

bridging a call leg of the priority user with a call leg of the second user (Col 6, lines 55+);

sending a confirmation message of the bridging of the call legs to the priority user (Col 8, lines 1-6; Col 9, lines 18+).

Harrison discloses all the particulars of the claim except for the limitations of receiving a temporary local directory number from the home location register (Page 9, [0115]).

However, Vishwanathan does disclose receiving a temporary local directory number (TLDN) from the home location register (Page 9, [0115]).

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of invention to incorporate Vishwanathan's mobile network with the PSTN to establish communication and connectivity (Vishwanathan: Fig. 7, no. 1070; Page 1, [0005], [0009]; Page 10, [0116]).

Regarding claim 22, Harrison discloses the method of claim 21, wherein the step of bridging the call leg of the priority user with the call leg of the second user comprises the step of:

forwarding the confirmation of the call request to the priority user (Col 9, lines 18+);

wherein the step of sending the confirmation message of the bridging of the call legs to the priority user comprises the steps of:

receiving a confirmation of the bridging of the call leg of the priority user with the call leg of the second user (Col 8, lines 5+);

forwarding the confirmation of the bridging to the priority user (Col 9, lines 18+).

Harrison does disclose the limitation of receiving a confirmation of the call request from another switch within the system (Col 6, lines 55+; Col 9, lines 18+), but not from a visited mobile switching center; furthermore, Harrison is unclear about the limitation of sending a call request to a visited mobile switching center, wherein the call request comprises the temporary local directory number, wherein the visited mobile switching center performs the bridging of the call leg of the priority user with the call leg of the second user.

However, Vishwanathan discloses roaming services incorporating mobile switching centers (home MSC and serving/visiting MSC Page 1, [0005], [0012]) and furthermore, discloses sending a call request to a visited mobile switching center, wherein the call request comprises the temporary local directory number, wherein the visited mobile switching center performs the bridging of the call leg of the priority user with the call leg of the second user (Page 9, [0113] – [0115]). Therefore, Vishwanathan is combined to disclose a mobile switching component (MSC), which is used to provide group/conference calls among mobile communication devices, as well as having barge-in service capability (Page 4, [0050]+; Fig. 7; Page 6, [0071]; Page 9, [0115]). Even though Harrison's system is used within the PSTN (Harrison: Fig. 2).

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of invention to incorporate Vishwanathan's mobile/roaming network with the PSTN to establish communication and connectivity (Vishwanathan: Fig. 7, no. 1070; Page 1, [0005], [0009]; Page 10, [0116]).

***Conclusion***

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chuck Huynh whose telephone number is 571-272-7866. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Duc Nguyen can be reached on 571-272-7503. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Chuck Huynh

  
DUC M. NGUYEN  
SUPERVISORY PRIMARY EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600